Southern Crossroads
December 1995 Vol 3 Issue 2

Our ENVIRONMENT IS FADING

before our EYES

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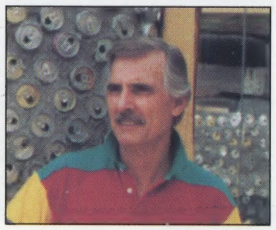
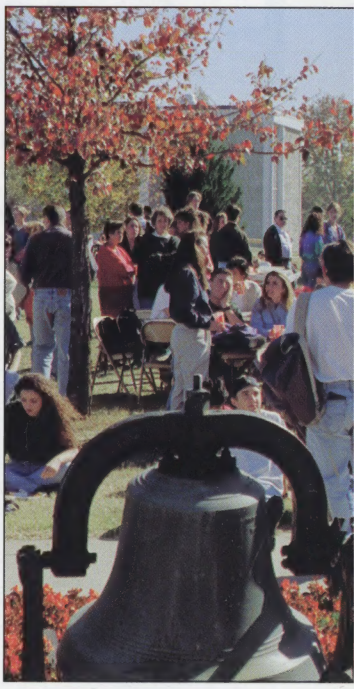
Crossroads is published three times a year by students at Missouri Southern State College and is distributed free to members of the campus community. Inquiries should be sent to the third floor of Webster Hall or by calling (417) 625-9596.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS



GENERAL INTEREST



SPOOKLIGHT: FACT OR FICTION?

BY SHANNON POMMERT

Ghost Stories. Local lore. Legends of the supernatural. The tiny community of Hornet, Missouri, also known as The Devil's Promenade, has been home to the Hornet Spooklight for over 100 years.

Some people will say it's the ghost of a settler with a lantern searching for his two lost children. Others will say it's the spirit of a decapitated Civil War officer who has returned, with lantern in hand, to search for his head. But the most romantic legend is that of a young Quapaw brave and a maiden who committed suicide because they were from different tribes and were forbidden to marry. They jumped off a bluff together and the light that is seen is said to be their souls finally being united.

The spooklight has been studied for years and seen by many. It is said to be orange-red in color and about the size of a grapefruit.

Although that has been the consistent description, it has also been known to change in color and split into many parts. The area attraction is a hesitant one. It will sometimes approach cars and give the occupants a scare, even scorching the paint off cars, but when chased, it will run away.

Many people have offered ideas that might explain the spooklight's existence. People believe it is a UFO, or glowing swamp gas, or glowing plasma, or even ball lightning. Some even think it may be fox fire, a luminous fungus that grows on decayed trees. (My dad told me if I rub a cattail on my arm it will glow. I'll have to try that.) But, the most popular explanation is the one about headlights. It is

believed that the headlights off a nearby highway are reflected and that is why the spooklight appears. That's all fine and dandy, but the spooklight is often seen in a small valley. How does that light get through all of those trees? How do reflections scorch cars?

Yet, no matter what these people see, they still are unconvinced that the Hornet Spooklight is real. Actually, I was one of those people— until one night.

To start things off, those who know me know I don't have the best luck in the world. I mean that. In fact, the last time I tried to see the spooklight, I ended up being lost for three hours on the backroads of Hornet and who knows-where. I could see I-44, but I couldn't get to it.

I was never really interested in the spooklight. I didn't even really believe in it. That's because all the times I tried to see the darn thing, it never happened.

My latest attempt to see the Hornet Spooklight happened quite recently. A group of friends and I were heading back from a football game in Seneca. The traffic was heavy enough that we were moving like turtles. Up ahead we saw the sign for BB Highway, and after a quick decision, we made a left turn. Not really knowing where we were headed, I flipped on my brights and plowed through the darkness.

The car bounced and my three passengers and I jiggled down the dirt road. It was a rough one, but to the beast (a pet name for my car), it was a piece of cake. I drove until I heard an "I think this is it."

I pulled the beast to the side of the road and turned off the lights. The engine came next and it sputtered and coughed to a stop. All was silent.

That didn't last long. The silence was soon broken by the chirping of unknown—things. We stared at each other with wide eyes and shifted uncomfortably in our seats. To ease the tension I asked, "Did you ever hear of the Chicken Man?"

"The who?" came a voice from the back seat.

The Chicken Man," I said. "He was someone that my father and his friends made up to scare my uncle when he was little."

The puzzled looks caused me to launch into an explanation about some escaped

ABOVE: Cover of a guide book by Bob Loftin.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Photo illustration by Scott Gladden

lunatic that wore a chicken costume and lived out in the woods. "My uncle would get out of the car and my father and his friends would lock the doors. Then, they would roll the windows down far enough to yell 'Watch out for the Chicken Man!' It usually ended with my uncle beating on the car and yelling."

"And the point...," came the sarcastic voice of the passenger to my right.

"Shut up," I muttered. "It used to scare me."

Except for the occasional "Those things sound like monkeys," that was the last of the conversation.

We sat and waited for an appearance of the famous Spooklight. Every once in a while a light would appear and we would bolt upright until two lights would appear and the car would pass.

Finally, after about an hour, I felt a familiar tingling sensation. "Darn that bladder," I thought to myself. After trying to control it, I gave up and opened the door. To avoid any possibility of traffic, I decided to stumble down a small but steep hill. The chorus of "Watch out for the Chicken Man!" followed me in my quest.

I realized that sandals weren't a good choice when I slipped and my knees hit a large rock. I sat down and rubbed them. That's when things back at the car got eerily quiet. No giggles, no talking, nothing.

My ears were alert for every sound. Especially the footsteps. Frantically, I looked around. The branches of a bush on my left moved and I turned half expecting to see a human-sized chicken staring at me. I just ended up face-to-face with a thorny branch.

Forgetting my purpose, I stood, grasped nearby roots and rocks and started my ascent up the hill. As I neared the top, I was startled by hysterical screams. My pace quickened. I got to the top and peeked over. I think my jaw dropped at what I saw. A big orange ball of light was hovering over my car! I stared until, as if sensing my presence, the light vanished.

Shocked I let go of my roots and fell backwards, sliding down the rocky hill. With a bump and a sigh of relief I came to a stop. My relief was short-lived, however, when I realized what had finally stopped me was a pair of human legs. I looked up and blinked. I couldn't see what it was because I had camera eyes from staring at the Spooklight.

Instead of trying to figure things out, I got up and ran. This time the climb wasn't a problem. I was jet-propelled by fear.

I reached my car and flung open the door. The beast roared to life on the third try and I started to leave.

"Wait!" someone yelled.

"What's wrong?" I asked.

"Count us," was the reply.

Puzzled, I did so. Of course someone was missing. That someone showed up a few minutes later flapping her arms and squawking like a chicken. I guess I don't need to repeat what I said to her.

I turned the car around and headed for home, my face red with embarrassment and anger. I was filthy, exhausted, and I still had a full bladder.

I drove a little faster that night. Maybe it was the Spooklight. Maybe it was eagerness to clean up. Then again, maybe it was my bladder. In any case, I got home in record time— I even had a story to tell. ❊

PHON-A-THON
SOUTHERN FOUNDATION
"Phoning for the Future"

BY ALLISON GROSSE

The Missouri Southern Foundation is gearing up for the annual Phon-A-Thon to be held February 4-15.

"Phoning for the Future" is the theme selected for the 1996 Phon-A-Thon. This year the Foundation hopes to raise $175,000 to be used for such things as student scholarships and for developing new educational programs for the College.

The Foundation is a non-profit organization which was established in the late 1970s to aid the College in obtaining funds necessary for it to keep pace with growing educational needs. The major fund-raising effort for the Foundation is the annual Phon-A-Thon. Each year, monies raised from the Phon-A-Thon help to provide such things as scholarships, laboratory equipment, dental hygiene programs, faculty development and library equipment. The tax-free gifts have also provided funding for the Fine Arts Departments, MSTV, music programs, the softball complex and the child care center, just to name a few. The Phon-A-Thon contributions aid in almost every area on campus.

Although the Phon-A-Thon takes place in February, the planning for the event is almost a year round task. The initial planning begins in June or July when the Foundation's board of directors meets. In the fall, promotion of the event begins.

Publicity of the Phon-A-Thon is a vital key to its success. According to Gwen Hunt, there is much to be done to promote the fundraiser.

"We write letters, design postcards to mail to the Foundation's constituents, and send news releases to the press," said Hunt. "We also set up public service time on radio and television stations to talk about the drive."

Another way the fund drive is publicized is through the Alumni newsletter, *Southern!,* which is sent to all alumni and friends of the College.

"Information is put in the newsletter about the fundraising events to help gain support from the public," said Hunt.

The Phon-A-Thon relies heavily upon the support of volunteers. The volunteers place phone calls to area residents and to Southern alumni. Each gift that is donated helps the Foundation maintain and develop educational programs for the College. The Foundation hopes to add even more educational programs with the 1996 contributions they receive.

So if you receive a phone call this February asking for support, remember that the money you donate is going to a good cause and could be helping you. ✻

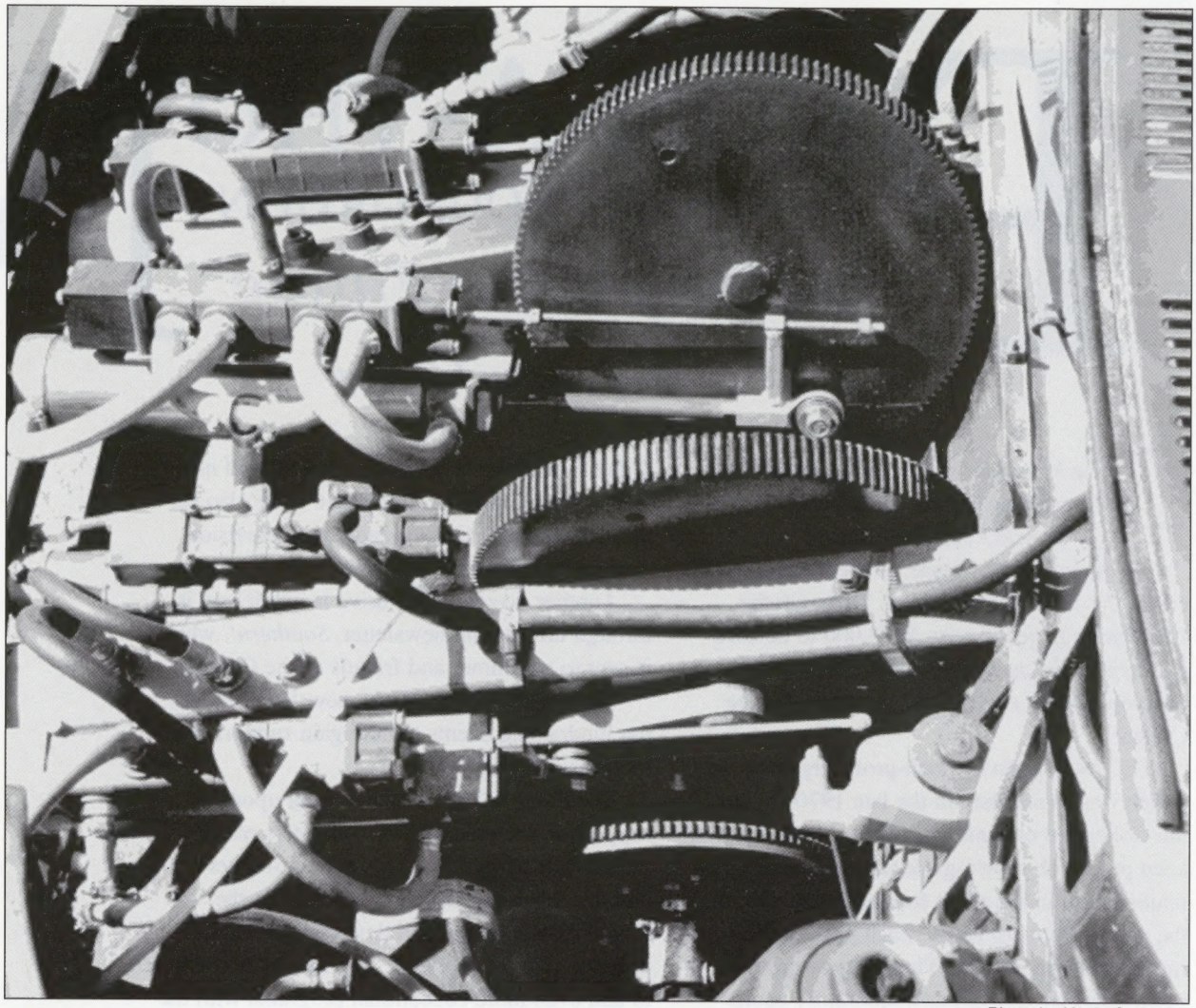


Photo by Kevin Coleman

ABOVE: The Pneumatic car has two engines, one for each front tire.

Spirit of Joplin

By Kevin Coleman

A small corporation in Joplin believes it has the solution to urban pollution. The pneumatic urban commuter (PUC) is the world's first 24 hour a day, pollution-free automobile.

The Pneumacom Corporation, in Joplin, says its vehicle is cheap and economical, because the cost of compressing air is low.

"There's nothing negative about air cars," says Toby Butterfield, president of Pneumacom. "It's been done for centuries. It's a low technology kind of thing. So, if air can have the kinetic energy to power a vehicle, and the only cost with that energy, is the cost of storing it as compressed air, then it's not an expensive form of energy."

An air station has been set up at 13th and Main streets in Joplin, by the International Pneumatic Urban Commuter Club. Using a stationary V-8 engine, converted to burn natural gas, the club can compress 21.5 cubic feet of air per minute, using 4.50 to 4.75 cubic feet of natural gas.

Being stationary, the compressor engine has been carburated to run at one constant, gas efficient speed. It has also been fitted with emission controls superior to any that it would have had as an automobile engine.

Thus you are using a clean burning, replen-

ishable fuel, and using it economically and with the least environmental impact, to create a greater energy source which has no environmental consequences.

According to Butterfield, a man named Terry Miller, from Crestline, Kansas, came up with the idea of an air powered car back in the 1970s, when his idea for a spring-powered car had to be abandoned.

"No one wanted to build the spring," said Butterfield.

So Miller decided that compressed air was a kind of spring."You squeeze it down and put it in a bottle," explained Butterfield. "What does it want to do? It wants to jump back out. It's a spring."

Miller patented the motor in 1983. Pneumacom put Miller's motor into a 1988 Chevrolet Sprint. The Spirit of Joplin, on the outside, doesn't appear to be any different from the other cars you see on the streets in town, but under the hood is something totally different.

The car actually has two motors, one for each front wheel. They are independent of each other, except for an air hose carrying exhaust from one, to the re-use chamber in the other. Each motor has two cylinders of different sizes. As air goes to each cylinder, the amount decreases. To compensate for this, each successive cylinder progresses in size to prevent a drop in pressure. Only when too little air is left to do anything with, is it released as exhaust.

"The air that is expelled," said Butterfield, "is actually cleaner than the air we breathe, because it is filtered as it enters the compressor. "The car's exhaust is also cold," he said. "It is cold enough that you could pump it into the passenger compartment, and have pollution-free air conditioning."

The car has no differential. Instead, when making a turn, one motor will slow down, and the other speed up to make the turn.

"You get around a corner just fine," Butterfield said. "The motors cooperate to do it. How they do it is a mystery to me, but they do."

Pneumacom has three cars. Each one is different from the last. The differences are intentional. This is the way the company has learned about design.

"The Spirit of Joplin was built with the intent to help teach us what we needed to learn about the staging of different sizes of cylinders and length of stroke," Butterfield said.

They are looking to hire an engineer, but meanwhile have been learning what does, or doesn't work by the trial and error method. This means they have been going to manufacturers and finding out what sizes of cylinders are available, then trying them to see how they work.

"You kind-of make a decision that you want the biggest one to be four inches, and the smallest one is going to be two inches," said Butterfield. "Then you try to guess what would work in between. Order them, and you build a motor.

"Well you may or may not have chosen the right sizes, but you won't know that until you've built the motor."

Butterfield said that the company wanted "sufficient speed to drive in traffic." They figured about 23.5 miles per hour would be right, and a 7/1 gear ratio would give them that.

"Now that same car will do probably 41 mph," he said. "But you're in way too low of a gear to be going that speed. It will also go from zero to ten. But man, are you in the wrong gear!

"You're in way too high of a gear to start

BELOW: Pneumatic cars on main street

Photo courtesy of Pneumacom

out. So you have to say, 'now don't get out and push, we're doing alright. We're just in an extremely inappropriate gear.'

"So your experience is, 'Gawd, doesn't this thing have any pep? Well yes. It does. But not in the wrong gear And it's always in that gear. So until you're going 23.5 miles an hour, you're in the wrong gear.

"But, that doesn't say anything about the technology. That car was built to teach a certain thing, and we chose that gear ratio. But we're not locked into that."

Butterfield stresses that the pneumatic motor is not an invention, "It's a technology." Several companies, along with area businessmen, provided funding, parts, and services to make the Spirit of Joplin a combined effort. The newest of the cars, Miss Rexroth, was sponsored chiefly by Rexroth Worldwide Pneumonics. It has a three cylinder motor. The cylinders go from 2.5" to 6", with a 12" stroke, to give Miss Rexroth more power, even with one less cylinder.

Another notable difference of this car is that it has only one motor, and, unlike the other two vehicles, it has a differential.

"We're now able to change the gear-ratio to select whatever gear-ratio we want," said Butterfield. "This is prepatory to building a continuous-velocity transmission, which would perform at various speeds."

According to Butterfield, the University of Missouri at Rolla estimates that with a transmission the car could reach 52-56 mph. This, of course, is what Pneumacom has been working for, an air powered vehicle that can be driven in town, or on the highway.

Butterfield believes that air technology is ready to be put to use now.

"With this technology," he says,"You can take a Chevy Print, or Ford Festiva, or other older car that has front-wheel drive, but the engine is worn out. the car is destined for the junkyard.

"That car can be captured from the junkyard, and be put back into service. With one major change, it will never again burn fuel or pollute the air."

The Joplin International Autopneumatics Institute has been set up to provide education about pneumakinetic energy. For more information contact: Pneumacom Corporation, 511 Main, Joplin, Mo. 64801. ❊

Advantages of Pneumakinetic Vehicles over Electric Vehicles

*Pneumakinetic vehicles get approximately 42 miles to a charge.
—Electric vehicles get approximately 42 miles to a charge

*Pneumakinetic vehicles can be recharged in 5—7 minutes.
—Electric vehicles take up to 8 hours to recharge.

*Pneumakinetic energy storage containers are lightweight, easy to carry.
—Electric energy storage batteries are heavy, the number required to power a car add weight to the vehicle, expend more energy to carry their own weight.

*Pneumakinetic air cylinders can last the life of the car, and longer.
—Electric batteries wear out, and must be replaced, they are more costly, and must be disposed of causing lead hazardous waste

RECYCLE
IT'S NOW OR NEVER

BY ALLISON GROSSE

On September 1, 1995, a new curbside recycling program was established in Webb City, Missouri.

Despite much controversy from residents, the program was implemented to bring the city up-to-date with state mandates passed in 1991, which require cities to reduce the amount of garbage which is taken to landfills by 40 percent by the year 1998.

"The law makes it necessary for communities to find ways to reduce the amount of garbage into landfills," said Gordon Fish, City Administrator of Webb City.

"The most logical way to do this," said Fish, "is to lower the amount of trash going into cans by recycling what can be reused."

The new recycling program limits the amount of trash residents can have picked up. The program allows two 33-gallon cans of garbage to be collected at the weekly pick-up time for the regular charge. Any non-recyclable items over the two-bag limit must have a special sticker placed on them, otherwise they will not be collected. The cost of each sticker is $2 and can be purchased at City Hall or from local retailers.

The two-bag limit encourages residents to recycle because there are no limits on the number of bags of recyclable material which will be collected. Recyclables must be separated from other garbage and placed in special blue or clear plastic bags. The city is currently accepting three types of recyclable material. These items must be placed in separate bags for recycling.

In one bag, materials such as plastic milk jugs, soda bottles and aluminum and tin cans are placed. These items must be rinsed out and the lids and labels must be removed.

Newspapers are placed into the second bag, or they can be bundled. The papers must not be wet or soiled, otherwise they cannot be recycled.

Cardboard is the third item being recycled, but currently , the city can only accept corrugated cardboard. Any boxes must be flattened and the cardboard must be bundled for pickup.

In addition, the city will continue to collect yard waste and large items such as old furniture and mattresses at no extra charge on the normal pickup days. Old appliances will also be disposed of at no additional cost, but residents must call to schedule a pickup date for these items.

Fish said in order reduce the amount of garbage going into the landfills even more, the city plans to add more recyclables to the current list beginning in January. Items such as glass, cereal boxes and margarine containers are possibilities for recycling.

"These items will be significant in reducing the weight factor [of items going into the landfill], " said Fish.

Even though some resistance to the recycling program existed when it was announced, Fish says the city is pleased with the figures they have received so far. "In the first two months, tonnage going into the landfill has been reduced by 25 percent which is very good, " said Fish.

"We had expected a 25 percent decrease by the end of the year, but to achieve our goals so quickly proves that a majority of the people have accepted the recycling program." ❊

I C I

Incinerator

To Burn
or
Not to Burn

Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) is the world's leading producer of commercial explosives and has many facilities around the world.

The plant in Joplin is home of the first fully approved commercial incinerator devoted solely to explosive wastes.

The birth of this incinerator, close to many residences and only scant miles away from our campus, has brought a good bit of controversy to Joplin. Breathe deep— smell any contaminants? Probably not. The question is, will you be breathing them ten years from now? What hazards, if any, does the incinerator pose? Maybe its only effects are a step toward better environmental safety and a boost to the Joplin economy.

Let's begin our exploration by following a load of explosives through the incinerator. Here's what happens:

First, the wastes are fed into a cast iron cylinder about 30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, the rotary kiln. It gets a little warm in there, nearly 750 degrees Fahrenheit. The rotary kiln has a spiral groove and rotates (hence the name), moving the waste along toward the other end. Many of the explosives actually detonate while inside the kiln, but fortunately it is designed to endure the blasts.

As the other end is reached, most of the elemental metals are collected to be either recycled or sent to an EPA approved disposal/storage facility. But we'll follow the organic compounds, which have already combusted and become part of the flue gas.

The flue gas leaves the kiln and moves into the secondary combustion chamber. The already intense heat nearly triples, to about 2000 degrees, for about four seconds, more than enough time to completely destroy the organic compounds.

From here, the flue gas moves to the spray dryer, where the gas is cooled by water, and any surviving acids are neutralized by soda ash. The gas is a mere 350 degrees when it leaves the spray dryer and enters the baghouse.

The baghouse acts to filter out particulate ash using fiberglass, Teflon-coated bags. This particulate matter is collected and sent to that EPA approved disposal/storage facility. The remaining gas, contaminant free by now, rises up the stack and is released into the air.

This process is predicted to release 220 lbs of particulate ash per year, 520 lbs of total hydrocarbons (such as methane and propane), and 860 lbs of carbon monoxide. Pretty bad? Pretty environmentally unsafe? Let's compare these statistics to those of a single wood burning stove which emits half a ton of particulate ash, 2.5 tons of hydrocarbons, and three tons of carbon monoxide!

However,ICI uses pollutants emitted by the incinerator that a wood burning stove wasn't tested for and normally wouldn't be burning anyway. Lead emission is a primary concern. Based upon a three month trial burn test, assuming 7200 hours of operation per year at maximum production, the incinerator would release slightly less than 5 lbs of airborne lead per year. Only very trace amounts of some carcinogens were also emitted.

> Ground storage is certainly not a practical alternative either, being more hazardous and less treatable than air pollutants.
>
> Dr. Jim Jackson

Jim Mueller is a local photographer who is actively opposed to ICI's incinerator and is very skeptical of its trial run results. He is not without reason for thinking this.

First of all, even if the test is an accurate prediction of incinerator performance, he compares it to testing the performance of a new car and expecting that performance to remain optimal. However, Mueller believes that the test wasn't necessarily accurate. Initially, ten heavy metals were to be tested for in the trial run but only six were.

This left poisonous mercury untested. The metals tested had been placed in the incinerator in separate packages— a very unrealistic situation. Mueller thinks much of the lead emitted from the incinerator might be produced by the detonation process, especially when electronic

detonators are used. None of the trial burns in which detonation took place were tested for heavy metal emissions.

Additionally, the amount of emissions actually captured for testing was comparable to the amount of air in a soda pop bottle—a minimal amount is a poor estimation of reality, according to Mr. Mueller. The only thing the trial burn emissions accurately measure is the trial burn emissions themselves.

Dr. Jim Jackson, a biology professor at Missouri Southern who is a proponent of the incinerator and is on the voluntary Citizens' Advisory Group, says that the incinerator is the cleanest way to deal with hazardous wastes. Previously, these same wastes would have been burned in the open air with no filtration or pollution maintenance measures. Ground storage is certainly not a practical alternative either, being more hazardous (ground water contamination is very likely) and less treatable than air pollutants.

> If human error does occur at the ICI plant, it has great potential to be disastrous.
>
> Jim Mueller

Previously, these same wastes would have been burned in the open air with no filtration or pollution maintenance measures. ICI still has a permit to open burn wastes on some of their land, but they had said that once the incinerator was built the open burning would cease soon after. Living up to their word, they have submitted a file to the state and EPA that, if approved, will close the grounds to open burning access.

One of the incinerators assets that many people may not realize is its boost to Joplin's economy. ICI's Joplin site has an annual operating budget of approximately $35 million and employs 240 people (42 of these employees actually work with the incinerator).

Additionally, the incinerator is now an asset, bringing in revenue (in the form of wastes to be burnt) from many off-site areas.

Yet, this incoming waste also poses a concern to many citizens. According to Doug Wene, facility manager at ICI's local plant, 80% of the wastes being burned by the incinerator are transported in from off-sight. This equates to about 1-2 truckloads every day. How much of a hazard would the wreck of just one of these trucks pose? Very little, says Wene. Most modern explosives are emulsive explosives, meaning that they will not explode unless a blasting cap or similar device is used. If explosive wastes were spilled in a transportation accident, they could most likely be simply picked back up and continue on their way.

Jim Mueller also points out another issue: noise pollution due to the detonations inside the kiln. This issue was raised before the incinerator was ever built, and ICI's response was they would handle the problem if it arose. Now the problem has arisen. The building that encases the incinerator is made of metal on two sides, acting like a drum and magnifying any noise rather than buffering. Wene says that the plant is not regulated by any sound laws, yet it has voluntarily decided to comply with noise guidelines set by the American Petroleum Institute (API).

However, the noise is already in compliance with those guidelines. Still, ICI wishes to continue to soften the noise until it is inaudible by the local residents. Measures taken include the placement of an earthen mound on the west side, and sound insulation material on the west wall of the incinerator. Both of these measures had little effect. "We'll keep trying," says Wene.

Yet, the one issue that may heat citizens' passion against the incinerator more than anything is that of mistrust. The company that owned the local explosives plant before ICI, Atlas Explosives, was not famous for its integrity (putting it nicely). And ICI itself has had its share of disasters. . . example: its plant in London was fined for illegally dumping wastes directly into the English Channel. Wene agrees that these are vile mistakes, but remarks that any company that has been around as long as ICI is bound to have some unsavory acts in its past.

But Jim Mueller looks at this history and wonders about the possibility for human error at Joplin's ICI plant. If human error does occur while operating the incinerator, it has great potential to be disastrous. (Yet, this same line of reasoning would also apply to brain surgery.)

So what side do you stand on? Weigh the evidence and decide whether you think living near a reactive waste incinerator is detrimental to your well-being or environmentally safe. Or both. ✻

ICI's incinerator as seen at sunset.

EMERGENCY

On Saturday, September 23, all of the area emergency services were tested on how to handle a disaster.

Photo by J.L. Griffin

ABOVE: An 'injured' person is taken on a stretcher to an ambulance.

RIGHT: From there, they are taken to three area hospitals.

BY SHANNON POMMERT

The drill was conducted by Jasper County emergency planning committee near ICI on Highway AA, to test the local firefighters and paramedics on how responsive they would be to a real disaster. Most of the materials used in the disaster were donated by ICI.

The simulated disaster involved a chemical truck carrying 50 gallon barrels of hazardous materials, consisting of mostly asbestos. Asbestos is a dangerous chemical which could cause cancer if inhaled in mass quantities.

The truck was struck by two vans of teenagers who had been drinking.

The victims were 17 volunteers

Photo by J.L. Griffin

from Joplin High School's chapter of Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD). They participated in the drill to help raise awareness and test the emergency units disaster response for a mass casualty incident.

At the scene the victims were decontaminated, which mainly consisted of being sprayed down by a high powered hose of water. They were then transported by ambulance to either Freeman Hospital-Joplin, McCune-Brooks Hospital-Carthage, Oak Hill Hospital-Joplin, or St. John's Regional Medical Center-Joplin .

Once they were brought to one of the Hospitals, they were treated as disaster victims and released from the hospital. ⁎

No Good Never Felt So Good

BOTTOM OF OPPOSITE PAGE: Eric Jackson kicks the go ahead field goal.

TOP OF OPPOSITE PAGE: Northeast Missouri attempts a field goal as time runs out. The attempt would fail.

The stadium fell silent with anticipation as the final time out was called by the Lions. Although victory for the home team was not assured, I couldn't imagine fate being so cruel as to allow the Lions to climb so close to victory, only to have it kicked out from under them.

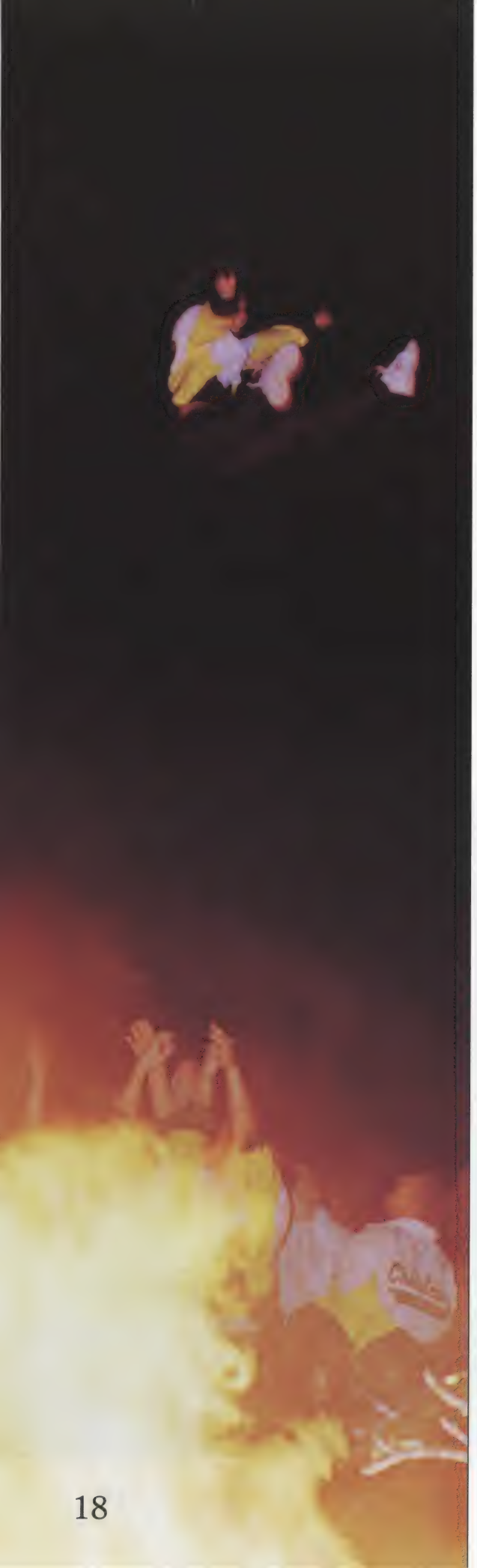
As the teams retook the field for the final confrontation, I somehow knew, in some way, the kick would not go through. When the ball was finally snapped and kicked, it floated through the air like a wounded duck. From the endzone, we could tell instantly it did not have a chance to overcome the goal. As the ball fell closer and closer to the earth, the crowd realized it was over.

For me it would be the final glorious memory of my last homecoming as a student. It doesn't happen often but every once and a while we get to experience perfection and for me, Homecoming nineteen hundred and ninety-five was just one such moment of perfection.

Scott Gladden, Editor

ABOVE: Southern Concepts Ad Club displays the theme for Homecoming.

RIGHT: Laser tag was one of the many activities scheduled during homecoming week.



ABOVE:Melvin Monet, Carnell Matthews and Andy Anderson show school spirit at the bonfire.

LEFT: A cheerleader is thrown in the air, making it look as if she was thrown from the fire.

"Wow--students at Southern do have talent!" -- Karen Cameron

Quite a range of talent we have here at Southern. Everything from a dancing scarecrow to singing chipmunks, and on the Thursday evening of Homecoming Week, you could've seen it all at the talent show.

Congratulations to all those who participated and to our winners: **Zeta Tau Alpha**, **Alpha Sigma Alpha**, and the **cheerleaders** (winning third, second, and first, respectively in the group competition), and **Lori Rains** placed third, while **Autumn Lawrence** and **Naomi Fast** tied for first place in individual competition.

After the talent show's conclusion, the crowd migrated toward the bonfire area. The Southern skies flickered wickedly with threat of storm, but the festivities were plagued only by wind and fierce Lion spirit. Friendly competition between organizations began, and all present discovered who could make the largest human pyramid (the band), who could find jellybeans in a whipped-cream pie the fastest (the football players), and who had the biggest mouths... I mean who could scream the loudest (the band).

The night was fun and memorable, and I encourage all to attend similar events in the future.

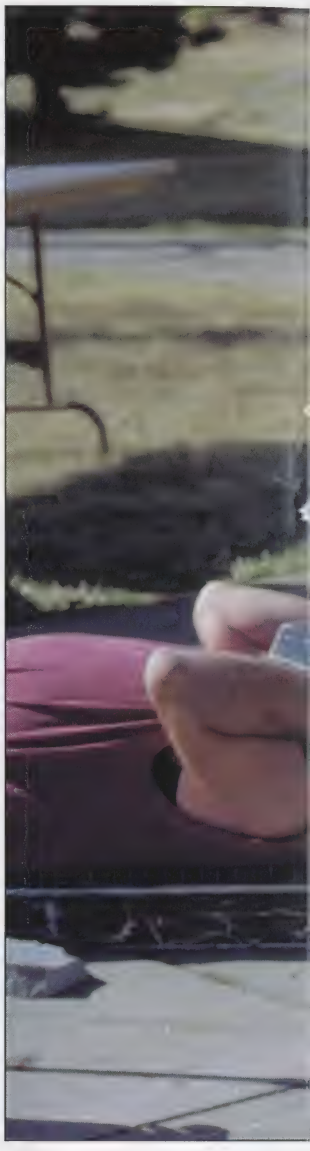
ABOVE LEFT: Sorority sisters show their moves during the talent show.

ABOVE RIGHT: Jerry Schultz discovers the madness of the human pyramid. (he was on the bottom).

MIDDLE LEFT: Joe Johnson looks for a towel after the pie throwing contest.

MIDDLE RIGHT: After abandoning their pyramid, the band plays on.

LEFT: A good time was had by all at the bonfire.



ABOVE: Sean Fitzgibbon and KiKi Caufman can't believe their eyes as they watch Harvey's death-defying stunts.

RIGHT: Harvey the professional lunatic has a concrete block smashed on his face while resting on a bed of nails.

As part of the homecoming celebration, students gathered on the oval on Friday, October 27 between 10:45 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. for an all-campus picnic.

Hamburgers and hot dogs were served as the main course, with chips, potato salad, baked beans, and a variety of fruit on the side.

Booths were set up next to the picnic so students could pick up information on various campus organizations.

As entertainment, sideshows were offered. One exhibit had seven students wrapping an escape artist, Harley the Professional Lunatic, head-to-toe in Saran Wrap. In a little over six minutes, he worked himself free.

The National Broadcast Society Alpha

ABOVE: Hundreds of students gather to enjoy the picnic lunch.

BOTTOM CENTER: Harvey balances on a bed of four spikes.

Epsilon Rho held a "Kiss a Pig" fundraiser to benefit Tourette's Syndrome. Several faculty members were chosen to participate in the event.

Their pictures were taken and placed on jars in the BSC where students could give money to vote. Richard W. Massa, head of communications, took first place with about $34.50. In close second was Craig Richardson, campus security, with $34. Ed Butkievich, food service director, placed third with $17.

At noon the Homecoming royalty was announced. The 1995 Homecoming King and Queen were Nikki Christmann and J.D. Beil. Both are Criminal Justice majors.

Later that night, students would join together in the Pine/Cedar rooms at the Holiday Inn and have the Homecoming dance.

ABOVE: Stacy Schoen is up bright and early to put the finishing touches on a float for the parade.

RIGHT: The lady lion mascot waves to the crowd at the parade.

BELOW: Kimberly Frkovitch waves to the crowd as she passes by on a float.

ABOVE: Albert Bland powers forward for more yards.

ABOVE RIGHT: Brad Cornelsen breaks into open field.

RIGHT: Carnell Matthews makes a catch .

FAR RIGHT: Carnell Matthews tries to avoid being tackled before reaching the endzone.

BELOW: Carnell Matthews reaches to break the plane of the endzone.

ECOLONOMICS:

FUSION OF ECOLOGY & ECONOMICS

BY DENNIS WEAVER

I AM HONORED THAT MY ALMA MATER WOULD ASK ME TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE *CROSSROADS MAGAZINE*, PARTICULARLY SINCE IT IS TAKING A SERIOUS LOOK AT OUR ENVIRONMENT FOR ECOLONOMICS IS MY STRONGEST PASSION THESE DAYS.

Ecolonomics? Well, it doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure out it is a contraction of Ecology & Economics, which are inextricably linked and dependent on each other.

Two years ago, my wife, Gerry (also a Joplin Jr. College Alumnus), founded The Institute of Ecolonomics, the purpose of which is to help create a sustainable environment and a sustainable economy— both are essential for human welfare and if we fail in achieving either, we will suffer greatly.

To think we can have a strong, lasting economy without a healthy sustainable environment is foolish for our environment has always been the basis for all economies. Reflect on it for just a moment and you will realize a post environment economy is impossible.

If we look around the world today, we will see wherever the environment is destroyed, jobs are destroyed and the economy suffers. And as the economy weakens, we can see the environment is in great jeopardy for people will do whatever is necessary to survive, even if it means destroying their environment, the foundation of their economy. People don't look very far down the road when they're hungry.

And so we see in many places around the world this ugly cycle of environmental and economic degradation. One feeding off the other. A major challenge we face today is to break this destructive cycle by creating environmental industries.....industries which give us a strong economic base and create jobs, but do not destroy the place we live or bankrupt our natural resources.

We should face the question "What will the oil workers do when we have pumped all the wells dry?", "What will the lumberjacks cut when we have clear-cut all our forests?," "What will the fishermen fish if we continue to harvest them faster than nature can replenish them?"

The industrial Revolution has changed life on the planet like it has never been changed before; it will never be the same. We have developed such an awesome technology that we can alter our environment, even destroy it. It can truly be said that we have been given "dominion over things." Every living thing, in a sense, is held hostage by us. Whether it lives or dies depends on the choices we make. That's a tremendous power, but with power comes great responsibility.

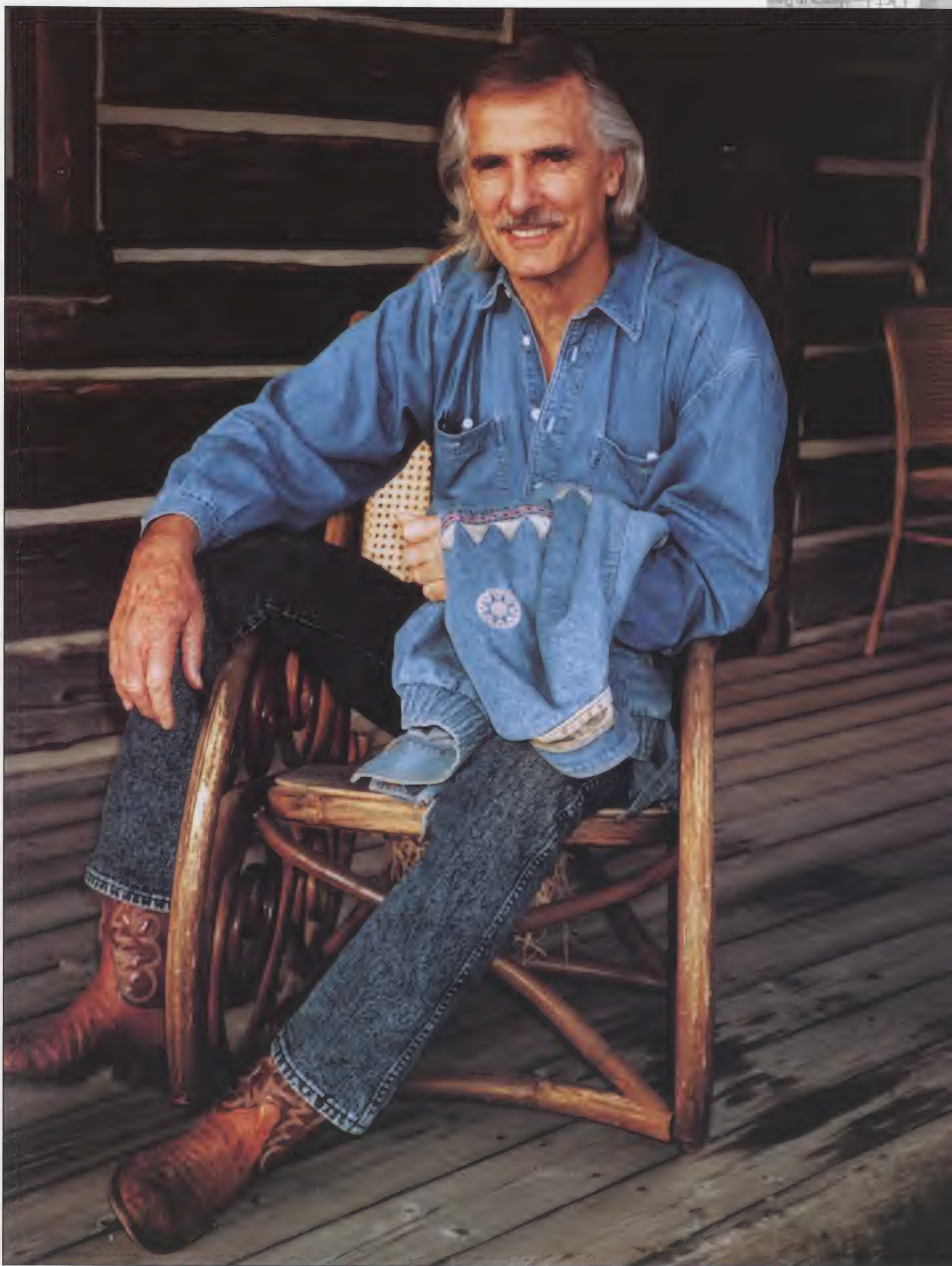
To have dominion over all things surely doesn't mean we use that power to destroy the very things we have been given dominion over. To me it means that we use that power to protect, nourish and save that which has been put in our trust.

During the Industrial Revolution, we have had a reckless attitude toward the Earth. We have looked upon it as a huge warehouse with inexhaustible supplies and we human beings own the keys to the warehouse and we can take whatever we want, whenever we want without regard to its diminishing resources.

Now, if we ran a business that way, selling from the shelves more than we replenish, it wouldn't be long until we would be out of business; and if we keep assaulting the Earth the way we have, it won't be long until we bankrupt our natural resources.

We are in a crisis, but our problem is it has come on so slowly it is not apparent and we drift towards an unparalleled catastrophe.

We are very good at dealing with crises when they are obvious. Let us be faced with a hurricane, flood, fire or earthquake and we come together as a group, roll up our sleeves and handle it; but somehow the environmen-



ABOVE: Dennis Weaver sits outside his home in Colorado.

Courtesy of Alice Billings

Courtesy of Alice Billings

ABOVE: North side of Dennis Weaver's Colorado home.

tal crisis seems remote and we tend to let it get worse. Too often the attitude is "By the time it really gets serious, I'll be gone so I'll leave it to the next generation." We are the next generation and if that attitude prevails, it won't be long until there will be no next generation.

It's not the time for finger pointing, for we have all created the problems and we must now all come together and create the solutions. Contributions by scientists, professionals, consumers, the media, politicians and especially business people are needed. I emphasize business people because business is the strongest, most influential institution on the planet today and it must take responsibility for the whole. Traditionally businesses have always been the managers of things.

They grow, trade, manufacture, sell and transport the resources of the Earth and in the past, sometimes out of greed and other times out of ignorance, businesses have not been very good managers. Too often, their only concern was profit with little regard for the environment. This was understandable before the present population explosion and before the development of our 20th century technology, which as I've stated before, gives us the ability to destroy our environment.

It is imperative that business takes another attitude. It must now factor in the cost of environmental degradation into the cost of doing business. It must not only consider environmental destruction as a business expense; but it must also be concerned for the health of the planet, to which human welfare is directly related.

The world is changing at unbelievable speed, and business is in the best position to become the driving force to midwife us through this period of transformation into an era of economic and environmental sustainability.

Business has disrupted the balance of nature and the balance of nature must now become our business. Many of the environmental problems, which we have created, are the result of the mismanagement of our scientific knowledge and technologies. The challenge we face today is to use that same scientific knowledge to create environmental solutions, and at the same time establish a strong economic base.

We have an unprecedented opportunity for we are the creators on the planet, simply because we can think and have an idea which is the beginning of the creative process. Nothing has ever been created which wasn't first an idea in someone's mind. Out of ideas came our transportation systems, electronics industry, aerospace technology, etc. We must now use that same creative process to solve our environmental and economic problems.

I have emphasized the importance of technology during this critical moment in

history, but let me add a word of caution. Technology alone will not solve our problems, for technology has no allegiance to good or bad. It can be destructive or constructive depending on how it is used. One of the problems we have had during the Industrial Revolution is, as a society, we have enjoyed great intellectual development. The proof is in the technology we have created, but we have not developed emotionally or spiritually at the same pace- the proof is in the way we have used that technology.

For too long we have made critical decisions based on our intellect, ignoring the pleadings of our heart. As Dr. Albert Schweitzer said, "The disastrous feature of our civilization is that we have developed more materially than we have spiritually, the balance is disturbed. And a civilization that develops only on the material side and not in the sphere of spirit heads for disaster."

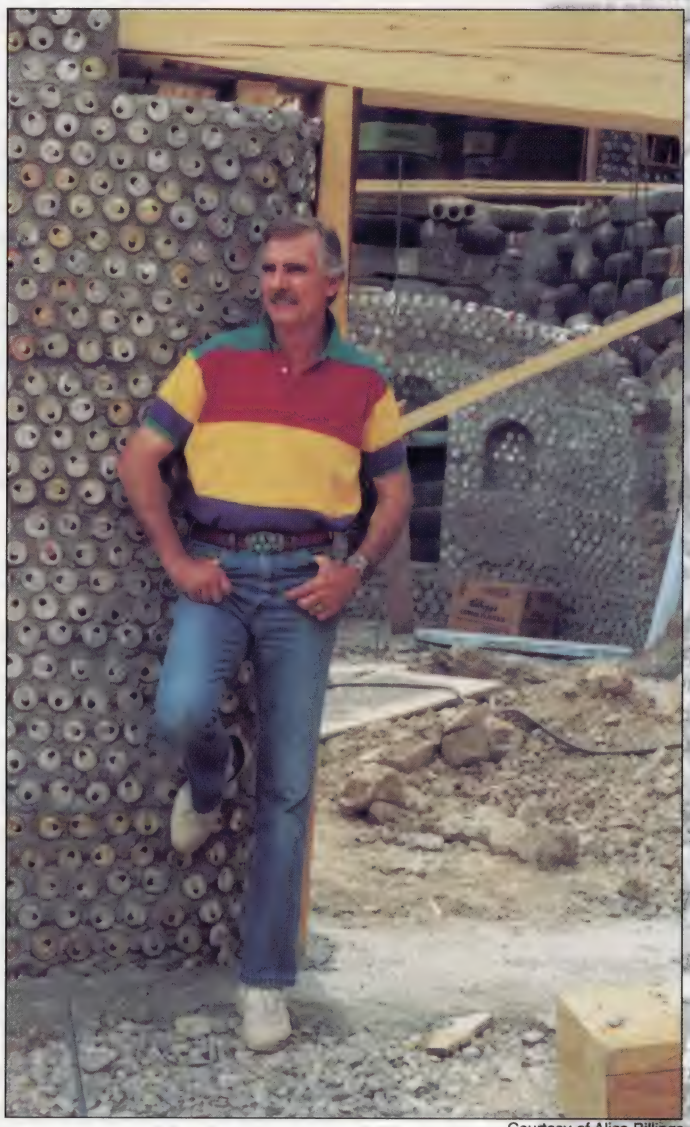
There has been much effort made to clean up our environment, Acid rain, ozone depletion, global warming, deforestation, desertification, species extinction, pollution of our air, water and topsoil have been of great concern to us, and well they should be. But when we speak of those things we are talking about problems in our outer environment and too long we have ignored our inner environment, which we must begin to acknowledge and clean up if we are going to develop spiritually, if we are truly going to solve our problems.

What is our inner environment? Those things we cannot experience through our five senses— our thoughts, ideas, attitudes, dreams, desires and emotions. Why is it important to clean up our inner environment? Because our outer environment is a reflection of our inner. Desire is the engine that drives our actions and spawns our thoughts, ideas and dreams.

So if we are to permanently clean up, not only our environmental problems, but our social, political, and economic problems as well, we must first clean up our inner environment. As the great sage Paramahansa Yogananda said, "Utopia must spring in the private bosom before it can flower into civic virtue." Outward conditions always start within so remember, "Cleaning up the Planet is an inside job."

If we are carrying around within us hate, anger, prejudice, greed, jealousy and fear, that's the kind of world we will create. On the other hand, if we are carrying around love, compassion, tolerance, a desire for peace and cooperation, that too is the kind of world we will create.

What did Albert Schweitzer mean when he said we need to develop spiritually? I think he meant we should do more than just join a church, temple or synagogue. I think he meant we must clean up our inner environment, for we can clean up our outer environment again and again, but if we don't fix the inner, the outer will soon become broken again. In other words, if we don't root out the cause, the symptom will



BELOW: Dennis Weaver stands in front of one of his walls, which is made out of recyclable materials.

Courtesy of Alice Billings

return.

I also feel he was telling us that we must realize the oneness of life. That we are all connected. That directly or indirectly we share each others pain and we share each others joy. If we truly understood that—not just intellectually, but in our hearts, and acted from that understanding— the world would change overnight. He was trying to bring us closer to that higher understanding that there is one life which supports us all. That we are all from the one source, that we are interdependent, that we need each other, for nothing lives alone.

We not only need each other, but without the plants, animals and minerals, existence on earth would be impossible and therefore we should have reverence for all life.

We will either come to the understanding we are individualized parts of the whole or we will, out of ignorance, continue to believe we are separate, we can bring benefit to ourselves while we damage other and in holding onto that belief, we will eventually destroy ourselves.

This is perhaps the most exciting time in the history of human beings, for the potential for creativity and fulfillment in a just and peaceful world has never been greater. It is also the most dangerous—for we are in charge. We are making choices which will determine the future of life on the planet.

Right now we are experiencing a great shift in mass consciousness away from hate, greed and fear toward love, oneness and cooperation. And whether we make it safely through this perilous time or not depends on how completely and quickly we make the shift. As the great philosopher Pogo has said, "We have met the enemy and it is us." But he also said, "We are surrounded by insurmountable opportunities," and indeed we are.

There's an old Chinese proverb that says, "If we don't alter our course, we're going to wind up where we're headed." Although we are headed for extremely dangerous waters, the exciting thing is we can alter our course, for we have been endowed with the ability to think, to reason and make choices. We are the creators on the planet, and if we have created a world that isn't working,we have the ability to uncreate and recreate it.

The challenges and problems at times may seem insurmountable but remember the words of the Peace Pilgrim, "This is not the darkness before the storm, it is the darkness before the dawn of the golden age of peace"...of justice, creativity and productivity. Love and cooperation are no longer choices, they are absolute necessities. The Earth and all life on it has been put in trust to us. Let us not shirk that sacred responsibility. ❊

Courtesy of Alice Billings

ABOVE: Southside of Dennis Weaver's Colorado home.

Courtesy of Alice Billings

ABOVE: One of the walls made out of recyclable materials also called the 'tire and can' wall.

ECOLOGY + ECONOMICS = ECOLONOMICS

*In 1989, Dennis Weaver broke ground on the construction of the Earthship, an independent sustainable living space, located in Ridgeway, Colorado. It's an environmental friendly, solar mass home built out of recycled automobile tires and cans. There is a video shown on PBS across the country.

*In 1990, Dennis Weaver narrated an Earth Day special for NBC.

*In 1991, The Earthship was shown at the International Environmental Film Festival in Boulder. In 1992, it was shown at the US Environmental Film Festival in Colorado Springs.

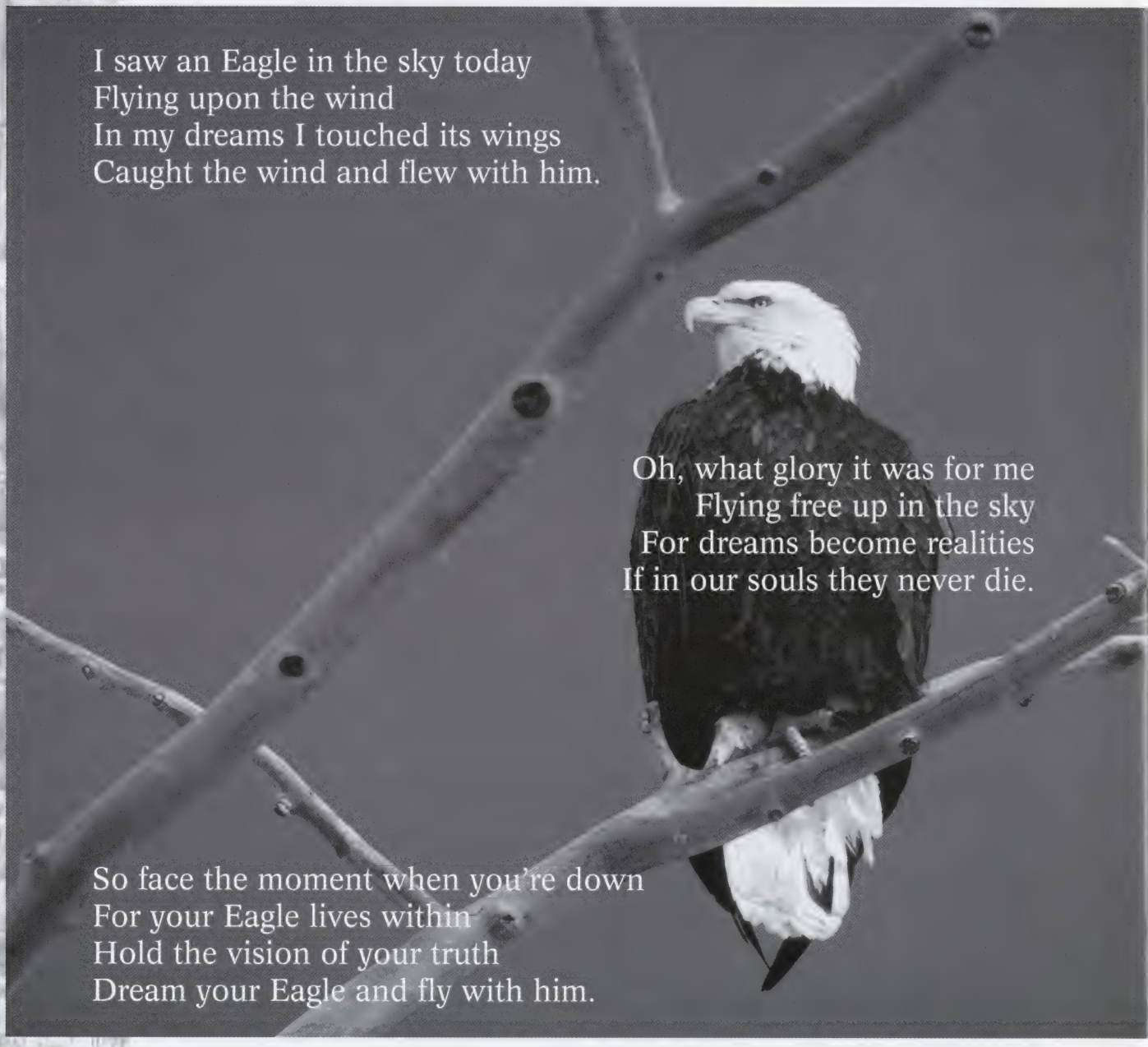
*In 1992, Dennis Weaver actively supported the United States' participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio.."The Earth Summit." In May of 1992, he delivered the now famous "McCloud" Senate speech in the UN's General Assembly.

*In 1993, he founded The Institute of Ecolonomics, a non-profit organization based on the realization that the ecology and economy must be sustainable.

*In 1994, he was invited to Washington DC, to participate in "The Greening of the White House," a pioneer program to make the White House an ecological example.

The Eagle

By Dennis Weaver



I saw an Eagle in the sky today
Flying upon the wind
In my dreams I touched its wings
Caught the wind and flew with him.

Oh, what glory it was for me
Flying free up in the sky
For dreams become realities
If in our souls they never die.

So face the moment when you're down
For your Eagle lives within
Hold the vision of your truth
Dream your Eagle and fly with him.

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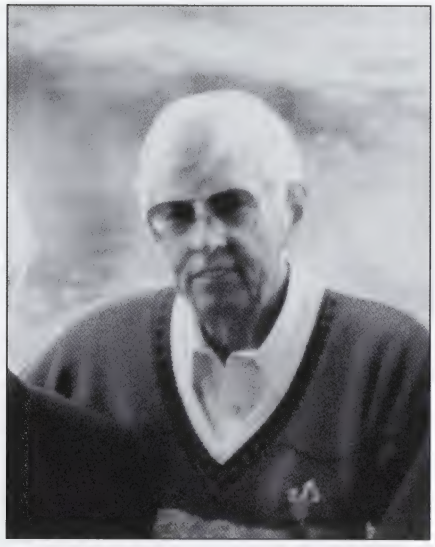
Playing The Waiting Game Of Life



BY KIRBY FIELDS

A local Veterinarian fights to live. His only chance is a liver transplant.

The waiting never seems to end. Those of us who dread our annual visits to the DMV or cannot sit still in a doctor's office or even become restless during television commercials would not be able to endure the challenge that faces Dr. Paul Swanson.

Eighteen months ago, Dr. Swanson was diagnosed with cirrhosis of the liver. He has been waiting for a donation ever since.

Six weeks ago, he thought the wait was over. "Baylor called," he says. "They said they thought they had a liver. I notified my private pilot and we were down there four hours after receiving the phone call. It ended up being a false alarm, though. The liver was contaminated with Hepatitis C."

It was a year ago last March when Dr. Swanson's life essentially became one long line. At 11:30 p.m. he woke up with the chills. One hot shower and two Tylenol's later he woke up again. This time he was vomiting. He was vomiting blood and 45 minutes later he was in the hospital, a Missouri Southern football helmet on his head to keep his hands from pulling on the tubes that were inserted into his throat and nose.

"I had ruptured a vein in my esophagus. Twenty-seven pints of blood later I was stabilized and transferred to Barnes [Hospital in St. Louis].

"In Hong Kong, if you have enough money and you need an organ donation you round up a criminal, put him to death, and you've got your donor. They sell kidneys on the street in parts in India. But at Barnes, because of my age [he is 70 years old], I was denied a transplant."

Six months later, in February of 1995, Dr. Swanson was finally accepted for a transplant by Baylor. He debuted on the B+ waiting list at number three. As of April, he has been number one.

Although he does not agree with the basis of their decision, Dr. Swanson holds no animosity toward Barnes.

"The people who make those decisions have

a big burden," he says. "They all want perfect records. I don't think there ought to be an age limit. There probably should be some kind of physical limitations, but not an age limit.

"As far as deciding who should live or die, Baylor considered all the facts rather than a cast-in-iron agenda."

The fact that Dr. Swanson has immediate relatives who have lived as long as 87, 95, 97 and 104 years certainly helped make Baylor's decision a little easier. In fact, the only problem he encountered when he applied for the transplant was that he looked too healthy. A large, gentle man with a crushing handshake, he still looks healthy. However, he is more aware than anyone else that looks can be deceiving and someday, someday soon the two years that he was given to live 18 months ago are going to sneak up on him.

He suffers from all of the classic symptoms of liver disease: intermittent weakness, weight gain, a tendency to bleed easily, and others.

"I'm smart enough to realize that someday I'm going to stop experiencing these warning signs and slip into a coma," he says, rather matter-of-factly.

Of course, all of this could possibly be avoided if he receives a transplant. He recognizes longtime friend Mickey Mantle as being instrumental in raising awareness for organ donations but maintains the idea of an enormous demand which could be met.

"It's a shame to embalm and bury perfectly good organs because somebody else could live," he says.

But until he receives that perfectly good organ Dr. Swanson must wait. He, his wife Sally, their daughter Kindi, her husband and children (Dr. Swanson's grandchildren) must all wait. Of course, it is difficult.

"Every time the phone rings your nerves jangle. You've got to keep busy. Keep your mind busy, especially. You've got to keep yourself psyched into 'it's going to be all right,'" he says, calmly sitting in his living room.

Upstairs in his bedroom closet, his suitcases are packed.

Note

On Monday, October 23, 1995, Dr. Paul Swanson received his liver transplant. He is currently at Baylor recovering from the operation with his wife and family. ❊

ABOVE: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) Kandi Warden, Daughter; Paul Warden, Grandson; Dr. Paul Swanson; Sally Swanson, Wife; Scott Warden, Son-in-Law, Christopher Warden, Grandson.

GIVING THE PERFECT GIFT: LIFE

BY CRAIG BEFFA

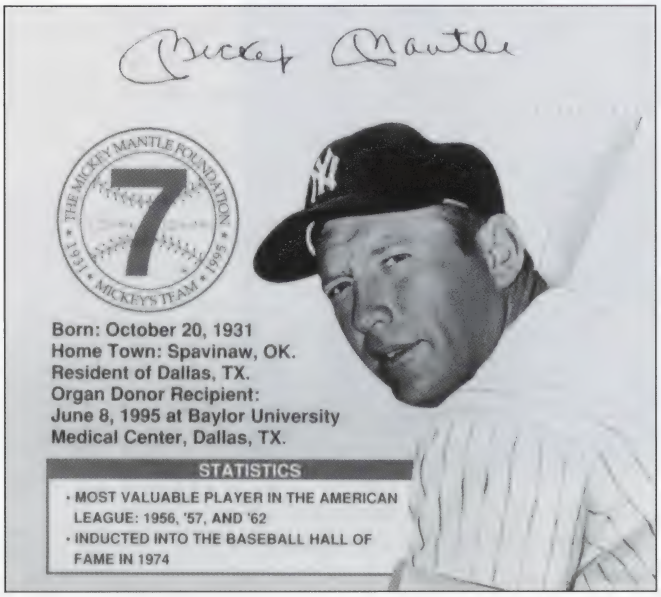
Many of us have seen the organ donor cards on the back of our driver's license, but have you filled it out? If you did, you could save someone's life someday.

"There are a lot of reasons why people should donate," said Jan Finn, registered nurse at the Midwest Organ Bank. "After people die, there is good that can be done by donating."

More than 600, 000 people could benefit today if more organs and tissues were available to those in need of a transplant.For many diseases, an organ transplant is the only medical treatment to offer a chance of survival.

"People who do get a donation," Finn said, "have a 85-90 percent chance to live up to 5 years.

"During the time after the donation," Finn said, "the patient has to take medication to keep from getting sick. This could cost several hundred dollars, unless they have good medical insurance."



Heart and liver donations are a matter of immediate life or death. By receiving a donated kidneys it could eliminate weekly dialysis treatment. A donated pancreas could cure someone's diabetes. Donated eyes could give a blind person with the gift of sight. Not only this but vital eye tissue could be used for surgical procedures and for research into eye disorders.

Bone transplants may keep a person from amputation. Skin donations could save the life of a burn victim.

"After we get the call of a possible donation, I have to call the transplant center." Finn said. "Then I go to the hospital and sometimes the doctors and nurses ask me to help talk to the families about the donating. This week we helped a 16-year-old kid."

State, regional and national computerized networks keep track of potential recipients. Recipients are selected on basis of medical criteria, urgency of need and length of waiting time.

"In the past year we have had nine organ donations, 20 tissue donations, some vein donations and many eye donations." Finn said.

Because of the great need, legislation has now been enacted in many states. This is known as "Required Request," the new laws require hospital personnel ask family members to consider giving permission for donation. This will give families the opportunity to con-

sider donation. Those who do chose, claim that it helps ease the grieving process by helping others in need.

"The way we decide on who gets the donation is that the people have to have the same weight and blood group," Finn said. "It also depends on how sick the person is with whether they are tops on the list or not."

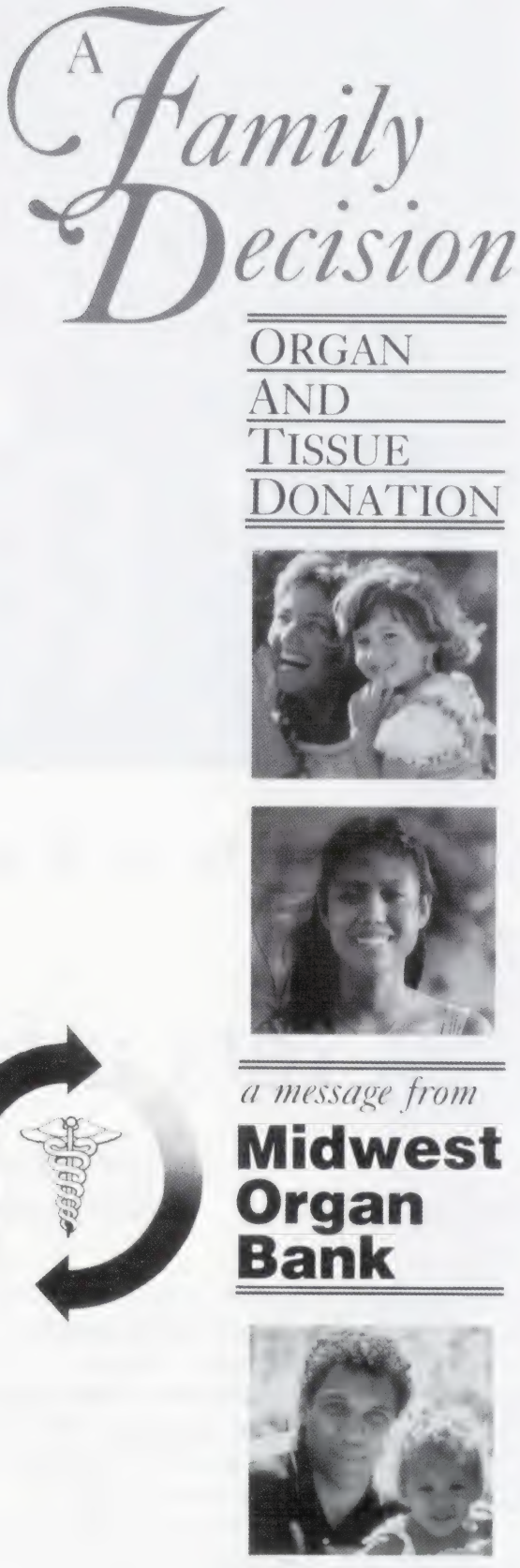
The most important step in considering organ and tissue donating is family discussion so family members are fully informed and aware of each other"s wishes.

"Our biggest push is Share Your Life, Share Your Decision," Finn said. "This means tell your family about your decision, if you don't tell someone they will not know what you might have wanted."

Many people believe their medical treatment will suffer if the doctor is interested in their organs. This is not true. Organ donating is considered only after every attempt to save the persons life. Death used to be determined by the beating of the heart stopping, but now death is determined by measuring the brain functions. When the brain activity ceases, breathing and the heart can no longer function and the person is dead.

But now there are machines which can keep the heart and lungs to continue functioning in a brain dead person. This has helped make organ donating possible.

"One of the biggest misconceptions is that people think that they can not have a proper funeral," Finn said, "But this is not true, the body will not be disfigured in any way." ❊



ART COURTESY OF THE MIDWEST ORGAN BANK

Photo by Rachel Deyo

ABOVE: The Mezzanine and stairway of the Newman Building are still intact after many years.

Downtown Joplin Gets a face LIFT

In order to preserve historic Downtown Joplin, buildings along Main Street are being renovated.

BY RACHEL DEYO

Downtown Joplin seems to be getting a facelift thanks to area business and project owners.

The Main Street Joplin Organization is one of the promoters of the building projects. It has been working on getting the building vacancy down.

"We're finally seeing all the work pay off," said Sunny Drenik, executive director of Main Street Joplin.

"When we started in 1989 we knew the changes would not come overnight, but since then we have seen $5 million in improvement," said Drenik.

Main Street Joplin has received grants and donations to do landscape beautification projects downtown. These include new benches, trash cans, and various trees and plants.

Other improvements, such as building renovations, are paid for by the owners and developers.

"We are thankful; if it wasn't for their efforts we wouldn't be where we are

Photo by Rachel Deyo

ABOVE: The old Pro Am building will become a new lab for Tamko.

now," said Drenik.

One recent building project was the new T.J. Mott's Restaurant owned and operated by Tom Danner.

"I feel like we have done modern archeology," said Danner. "You dig in and see what you can find."

T.J. Mott's was the location of the old Philadelphia Candy Company and numerous theatre lobbies.

"Each [business] had left a part of themselves in the building," said Danner. Danner has saved most of the original aspects of the building including natural brick walls and original tiles.

"Once you start a project like this, you have to continue for the lifetime of the building," he said.

Another developer, Gary Shaw, has been working on Central Christian Center on Main Street.

"The misuse and deterioration of the [exterior] building materials kept us from restoring rather than remodeling," said Shaw, chairman of the historic preservation committee.

The church used to be the Fox Theatre. Shaw has preserved the seats, tapestries, curtains, and statues inside the new sanctuary.

"It is and always will be the Fox Theatre," he said.

Shaw first saw the theatre in 1960.

"I came from Kansas City by train and saw White Christmas starring Bing Crosby," he said.

Shaw also remembers a visit from former senator Richard Webster when Webster discussed his first visit to the theatre.

"He said he came to a show with his grandparents when he was a young boy. His grandmother drug both of her''boys' out of the theatre because she didn't appreciate the show," said Shaw.

The church will have a whole new exterior look. The remodeling takes the space of four buildings altogether. Renovations will include more classrooms, nursery space, a new entrance way, and a possible circle drive.

Shaw said he would like to make the main entrance way, where the old ticket booth stands, into a small museum where visitors can look at theatre memorabilia.

The old Newman building has also been busy with activity. Mid-Continental Restoration Company was brought in for

the project.

"We have sandblasted the exterior, stripped the floors, and put in new wiring and we will be working on new windows," said Ken Sipe, project developer.

Workers also took six large dumpsters full of asbestos out of the building.

What used to be Newman Department Store is still very impressive. The elaborate stairways and balcony are still strong after many years. Sipe is trying to preserve both the exterior and interior of the building.

"We aren't sure what will be in it yet; we're just trying to get it marketable," he said.

The Newman building could possibly become office space and downtown living quarters.

Although Sipe was embarrassed to admit he didn't know what the future plans for the building will be, he did clear up a "rumor" at a local media conference.

"Dolly Parton has not rented the fifth floor to turn it into the 'best little whorehouse in Missouri'," he said.

Earl and Barbara Carr have also been doing some work on their business, Innercity Florist.

"We started in August, and everything seems to have gone quite well," said Barbara Carr. "We replaced the windows on the second floor and are working on a parking lot," she said.

The building next door was demolished to make room for customer parking. On the other side of the parking lot, Tamko is renovating the old Pro-Am building to make a new lab. Tamko owns office space across the alley, and a skywalk will make both buildings more accessible.

Further down at Second and Main, Ed August, a local Realtor, has been working on some existing downtown apartments.

"We have done some brickwork and painted," said August. "We also hope to work on some off-street parking."

Downtown Joplin will experience a number of new businesses, including specialty and antique shops.

"In the future we hope to see fewer building vacancies and and more downtown living and parking," said Drenik*

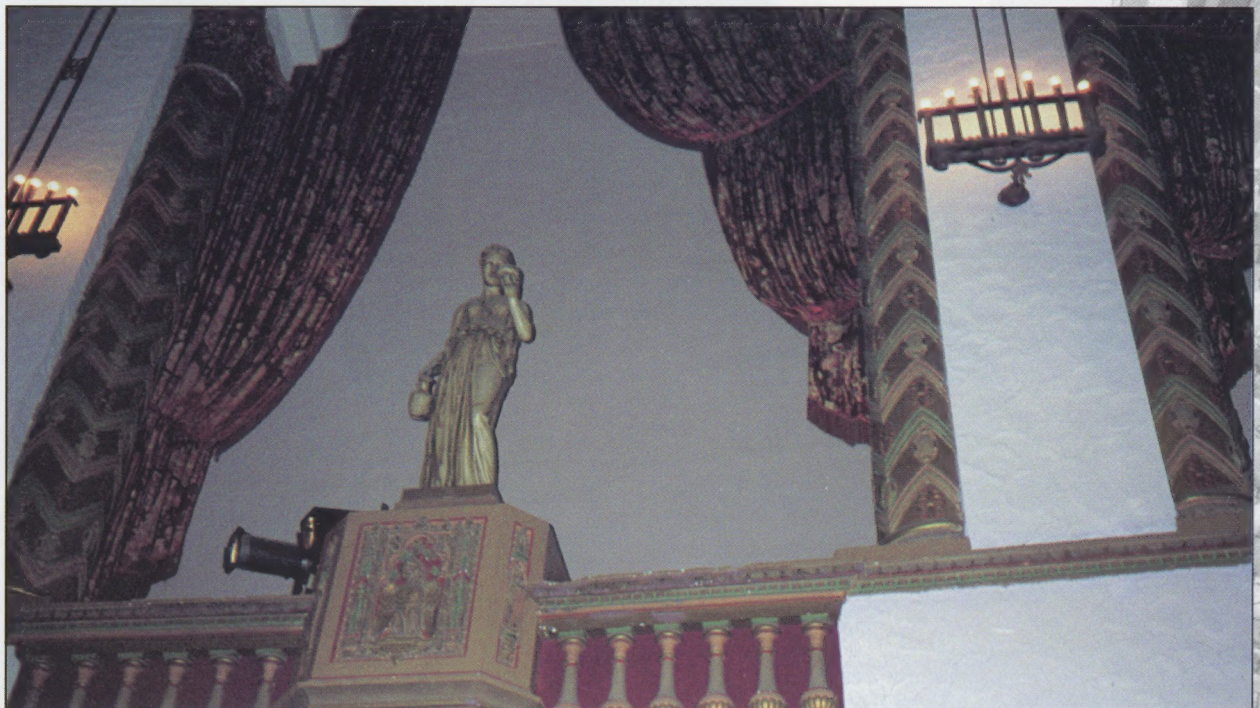
BELOW: Tom Danner, owner of T.J. Mott's, has tried to keep the original aspects of the historic building.

Photo by Rachel Deyo

Photos by Rachel Deyo

LEFT:Developers of Central Christian Center have given the exterior of the building a new 'traditional' look.

BELOW: Central Christian Center has kept the original interior of the old Fox Theatre.




"Son, I think we need to talk."
Let's talk about
SEX
In the next issue of
CROSSROADS

AS TIME GOES BY AS TIME GOES BY AS TIME GOES BY AS TIME GOES BY

1995